

REMARKS

By the previous Amendment filed on 1 March 2004, claims 1 through 24 were canceled without prejudice or disclaimer, and claims 25 through 31 were newly added. By this Amendment, claims 25 through 31 are canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of their subject matter and claims 32 through 35 are newly added. Thus, claims 32 through 35 are pending in the application.

Claim 31 has been objected to for the minor informality noted in section 2 on page 2 of the Office Action. By this Amendment, claims 25-31 were canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of their subject matter and new claims 32-35 substituted therefor.

Substitute claims 32-35 respectively correspond to canceled claims 28-31 after being rewritten to improve their clarity without changing their scope. In addition, minor informalities including that noted by the Examiner were corrected such that it is submitted that substitute claims 32-35 meet all of the statutory requirements of 35 USC §112 as to form.

Claims 25-31 were rejected under 35 USC §103 as obvious over McClelland et al. in view of Khan et al. and Hong for the reasons stated in section 3 on page 3-15 of the Office Action. As noted above, claims 25-31 were canceled without prejudice or disclaimer of their subject matter and new claims 32-35 substituted therefor. It is submitted that claims 32-35

are patentable over McClelland et al. in view of Khan et al. and Hong for the following reasons:

As noted in the paragraph beginning on line 63 of column 3 and ending on line 12 of column 4 of McClelland et al, the power level of the received voice signal from the mobile unit 62 is measured at the cell cite 64 and **not at the mobile unit 62.**

On the other hand, all of the present independent claims now recite receiving power-related information in a base station of the mobile communication system, the power-related information being related to a received power level of the base station at a mobile station of the mobile communication system and being generated and transmitted from the mobile station to the base station.

Furthermore, the Examiner admits that McClelland et al. fails to disclose determining if the mobile station is registered in the private radio mobile communication system, detecting and comparing frame quality, and transmitting no cell secession alarm information when the mobile station is not registered in the private radio mobile communication system. The Examiner then alleges that Khan et al. and Hong disclose the features deficient in McClelland et al.

For example, the Examiner alleges that Khan et al. teaches a system in which the

mobile station is registered with the private base station for communicating within the public and private domain of the cellular switching system to allow public and/or private communication. The Examiner argues that Khan et al. teaches that when the mobile station is not registered with the private communication system, the mobile station will have communication with the public communication system in which transmitting of no cell secession alarm would be "inherent".

The Examiner then alleges that the combination of McClelland et al. and Khan et al. fails to disclose detecting and comparing the frame quality but then alleges that Hong teaches detecting and comparing the frame quality.

It is submitted that it would not be obvious to combine the three references in the fashion noted by the Examiner for the following reasons:

McClelland et al. relates to generating an audible warning prior to losing a cell call in progress. As noted in the Abstract thereof, in a cellular telephone system, as the strength of the signal between a cell cite and a mobile unit weakens in the absence of another cell cite to hand off the mobile unit to, the mobile unit user is warned of the impending loss of the call before it occurs. McClelland et al. does not teach or suggest or even consider whether the mobile unit is registered nor does McClelland et al. teach or suggest or consider a private radio mobile communication system.

Khan et al., on the other hand, relates to a system for providing features for a land-line supported private base system operable in a cellular system. While it does referred to registering particular mobile stations in a private base station location register, there is no teaching or suggestion or even consideration of notifying a mobile station user of an impending loss of a call due to leaving a particular cell.

Lastly, Hong relates to a method of performing power control in a mobile communication system in which the channel gain between the mobile station and the base station is adjusted based on mobile station error rate information concerning received forward frames. There is no teaching or suggestion or even consideration of notifying a mobile station user of an impending loss of a call due to leaving a particular cell nor does it teach or suggest or even consider whether the mobile unit is registered nor does McClelland et al. teach or suggest or consider a private radio mobile communication system.

Stated differently, upon comparing the present invention with the first cited reference, the subject matter of the present invention is to notify the subscriber of the occurrence of cell secession when a mobile station secedes from a common cell which is a public/private mobile communication serviceable area, while a subject matter of the first cited reference is to inform a user of whether or not handoff is available upon a receipt of request to handoff from a mobile station, in order to prevent a call dropping. Further, the cited reference discloses that when there is no other neighbor cell to handoff, alarming the cell secession is

sent to the user of the mobile terminal, but when there is another neighbor cell to handoff, an alarming operation is not performed.

Summarizing, the cited reference discloses selectively informing a subscriber's terminal of cell secession according to whether or not there exist neighbor cells during the handoff. However, the present invention discloses informing the subscriber of the cell secession when the mobile station moves out of a specific common cell. Also, when a general user of the mobile station secedes from a common cell, there is no need to inform the mobile station's user of the cell secession from the common cell, but it is necessarily required to alarm cell secession from the common cell to a subscriber of the mobile station located in the private radio switching system service area. To meet this requirement, the present invention has features as noted above. On the other hand, the first cited reference does not disclose determining whether a subscriber is registered in a private radio mobile communication network at all, and has no interest in a common cell as well as determining registration of the private subscriber.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the Examiner has combined bits and pieces of three unrelated references in a non-obvious fashion to produce combinations which purportedly meet the recited limitations of the rejected claims. The only commonality between the three references is that they all refer to cellular systems.

Accordingly, it is submitted that it would not be obvious to combine the features of the three cited references in the fashion noted by the Examiner.


Thus, it is submitted that the independent claims are patentable over the proposed combination of references for the reasons noted above. In addition, it is submitted that the remaining claims are patentable over the proposed combination of references in view of their dependency upon the patentable independent claims.

It is therefore submitted that substitute claims 32-38 are patentable over the cited art and should therefore now be in a condition suitable for allowance.

No other issues remaining, reconsideration and favorable action upon all of the claims now presents in the application is respectfully requested.

No fee is incurred by this Amendment.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. E. Bushnell", is written over a horizontal line.

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Folio: P56258
Date: 8/19/04
I.D.: REB/HZ